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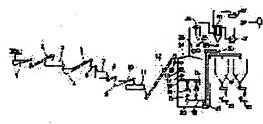
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(54) SOIL IMPROVER AND ITS PRODUCTION

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a soil improver having improved quick action as a fertilizer by the decomposition of the constituent glass fiber, effective for improving sterile soil and giving a growing environment for vegetables, fruit trees and lawn by baking scallop shell at a high temperature and pulverizing to a specific particle diameter.



CONSTITUTION: Scallop shell is fed into a hopper 1, transferred to a washing machine 3 with a screw conveyor 2, washed, supplied to a metering hopper 4, transferred to a drier 7 through a screw conveyor 5 and a belt conveyor 6, dried, transferred to a metering hopper 9 with a conveyor belt 8 and stored as an intermediate product. After storing for a prescribed period, the shell is supplied to a heating apparatus 11 with a screw conveyor 10, baked at 700-900°C, cooled, transferred with a screw conveyor 12 and a belt

conveyor 13, crushed in a dust-collection chamber 14 furnished with a hammer mill 15 and a pulverizing mill 16 to obtain powder having particle diameter of ≤2mm, transferred with a screw conveyor 20 and a case conveyor 21 through a rotary valve 19 and supplied to a product hopper 22 to obtain the objective soil improver.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0001]

[Industrial Application] About a soil conditioner and its manufacturing method, in a detail, the structure of this invention of soil is more bad, it improves sterile soil, and relates to the soil conditioner which is artificial, prepares the growth environment of crops, such as cultivation of vegetables and a fruit tree, and makes intensive agriculture possible, and its manufacturing method.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] With agricultural development, the importance of the fertilizer in vegetable cultivation increases and the consumption of fertilizer is increasing every year. Fertilizer is divided roughly into the direct manure used in order to give nourishment to vegetation, and the indirect manure which improves soil in order to improve growth of vegetation.

[0003] The nitrogen soil is easy to run short of as direct manure as nourishment required for vegetation, Lynn, and the chemical fertilizer which fills up three elements of a potassium are mainly used, for example, an ammonium sulfate, potassium chloride, and a calcium superphosphate are mentioned. Although used so much at the point which has immediate effect nature in vegetable growth and promotion, this direct manure is accompanied by the physiological reaction from which the reaction of soil changes, when that component is given to soil. Consequently, convertibility becomes scarce, and soil acidifies or inclines to ARUKARU nature-ization. This is a phenomenon which originates in being accumulated near the surface of soil with evaporation of water, and is produced except the component absorbed by vegetation among the given fertilizer. If the concentration of salinity becomes high, only a special component like ammonia will be absorbed beyond the need, or this phenomenon will bar absorption of calcium, and will check growth of vegetation, as a result will not absorb moisture, and will cause withering to death.

[0004] On the other hand, although indirect manure is generally lacking in the immediate effect nature like direct manure, the holding power of nourishment is heightened and the effective role which also carries out supply of the component which carried out leaching is played. It is bad and sterile soil is improved, and especially the structure of soil is artificial, prepares the growth environment of crops, such as protected horticulture, and makes intensive agriculture possible.

[0005] Therefore, it does not depend for all vegetable cultivation on direct manure, but it can be told to development of future agriculture that it is desirable to use indirect manure effectively based on the physiological reaction accompanying the interrelation of soil and fertilizer.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] It is originated in view of such the actual condition, and this invention calcinates the scallop shell which is a raw material by 700 to 900-degreeC, subsequently grinds the calcinated scallop shell, and aims at offering the soil conditioner which is suitable for cultivation of the vegetables using powder 2mm or

less, and fruit juice in the grain size, and its manufacturing method. [0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention person calcinates the scallop shell which was industrial waste by 700 to 900-degreeC, as a result of studying indirect manure wholeheartedly paying attention to the physiological reaction accompanying the interrelation of soil and fertilizer that it should use effectively, and subsequently the calcinated scallop shell is ground. The soil conditioner which starts [that it can use effectively as a soil conditioner suitable for cultivation of vegetables and fruit juice by using the grain size as powder 2mm or less and] a header and this invention, and its manufacturing method were completed.

[0008] That is, the soil conditioner concerning this invention makes it the solution means to be the baking powder of a scallop shell and for the grain size to be 2mm or less. [0009] Moreover, the manufacturing method of the soil conditioner concerning this invention makes it the solution means to calcinate a scallop shell by 700 to 900-degreeC, to grind the calcinated scallop shell subsequently, and to use the grain size as powder 2mm or less.

[0010] Hereafter, the soil conditioner concerning this invention and its manufacturing method are further explained to a detail.

[0011] It is based on having found out for the first time that this invention has the effectiveness as a soil conditioner which can be effectively used as indirect manure which promotes the physiological reaction accompanying the interrelation of soil and fertilizer because the scallop shell which is industrial waste troublesome originally calcinates by 700 to 900-degreeC.

[0012] The glass fiber contained in a shell within the limits of this is decomposed, and the immediate effect nature as a fertilizer increases, and the salinity which was a difficulty as a fertilizer is removed by abbreviation completeness, and, as a result, having set burning temperature to "700 to 900-degreeC" here can give effectiveness to the extent that it compares with direct manure to original indirect manure. This means having the effectiveness as indirect manure which improves the soil which the structure of soil is bad and is sterile by heightening the effectiveness as direct manure and the holding power of nourishment which are used in order to give nourishment to vegetation, is artificial, prepares the growth environment of ** *, such as protected horticulture, and makes intensive agriculture possible.

[0013] It is necessary to grind the scallop shell calcinated at the above-mentioned temperature as conditions which demonstrate such effectiveness, and to use the grain size as powder 2mm or less. It is because the nutrient which powder does not dissolve in soil but is contained in a shell is not eluted and the soil amelioration effectiveness cannot demonstrate, if having set powdered grain size to "2mm or less" here exceeds this, since a shell is hard.

[0014] The soil conditioner concerning this invention is suitable for cultivation of vegetables and a fruit tree and training of grass.

[Example] Although detailed explanation of the soil conditioner concerning this invention and its manufacturing method is hereafter explained based on an example, it is not limited to these examples.

[0016] example 1 the manufacturing method of a soil conditioner -- here, drawing 1 is a

flow sheet which shows the manufacturing method of the soil conditioner concerning this invention. Drawing 1 is a scale hopper and throws in the scallop shell after taking out a scallop as a raw material in this hopper. The thrown-in shell is carried by the raw material screw conveyor 2, and is sent to a soaping machine 3. A soaping machine 3 may be used. after washing, it moves to the measuring hoe par 4, and wash water is paid out. After washing is completed, it sends to a dryer 7 through a screw conveyor 5 and a band conveyor 6. A scallop shell is dried using the heating value of about 300,000 KCal/H per unit time amount within this dryer 7. It carries on a band conveyor 8 after desiccation termination, and is kept as middle half-finished products to a scale hopper 9 delivery and here. After carrying out predetermined time storage, it sends to the heating machine 11 through a screw conveyor 10. A scallop shell is heated by 700 to 900-degreeC with this heating machine 11. After heating, after leaving it abbreviation half a day and cooling in ordinary temperature, it carries on a screw conveyor 12 and a band conveyor 13, and sends to a settling chamber 14. In this settling chamber 14, the hammer mill 15 which carries out coarse grinding, and the pulverizer 16 to pulverize are contained. Coarse grinding of the scallop shell cooled first is carried out to a hammer mill 15 delivery and here. Subsequently, the ground shell is carried with a screw conveyor 18, adjusting the amount by the rotary valve 17, and it pulverizes in grain size of 2mm or less with a pulverizer 16. After pulverizing, it carries by the screw conveyor 20 and case conveyor 21 through a rotary valve 19, and stores in the product hopper 22 as a scallop ground shell (henceforth this invention article) delivery and here. It measures and packs with a measuring instrument 23 timely, and considers as a product.

[0017] The cyclone 24 in which it was prepared above the settling chamber 14 recovers the dust generated through these coarse grinding and pulverizing. Under the present circumstances, coarse grinding opens a rotary valve 25 timely, is carried with screw conveyors 26 and 18, and is again sent and pulverized by the pulverizer 16. On the other hand, pulverizing is filtered through the back filter 28 which has a mesh through an air compressor 27, the **** opens a rotary valve 29 timely, and is carried by the screw conveyor 30 and case conveyor 21, and delivery storage is carried out at the product hopper 22. The filtered air is emitted into atmospheric air from the exhaust air section 32 which has a silencer through a fan 31.

[0018] Example 2 It is this invention article obtained in the cultivation example 1 of vegetables (tomato) 16m (Yakumo, Yamakoshi-gun, Hokkaido-cho) of soil 2 It received and 10kg was sprinkled to abbreviation homogeneity. The seedling of a tomato was transplanted to this soil, and it investigated, comparing with the case where the ground shell which made the height (cm) of the seedling of those three months after and growth of a tomato the grain size of 10 or 5mm, the ground shell which is not baking ******, or this invention article is not sprinkled. Consequently, in the soil which sprinkled this invention article, the height of a seedling was an average of 130cm, and the tomato grew greatly red and was a healthy scion. On the other hand, in the soil which does not sprinkle this invention article, although the tomato grew greatly red, compared with what sprinkled this invention article, whenever [growth] was late, and the tomato had rotted in the lower part. In these results, this invention article means having the effectiveness as direct manure called immediate effect nature, and the effectiveness as indirect manure called healthy scion nature to cultivation of vegetables.

[0019] Example 3 this invention article obtained in the cultivation example 1 of a fruit

tree (apple) was sprinkled to abbreviation homogeneity at the apple orchard. The taste was investigated, respectively, comparing with the apple which extracted the grown-up apple and was extracted using what does not sprinkle the ground shell subsequently made into the grain size of 10 or 5mm, the ground shell which is not baking *****, or this invention article. As for it, this result turned out that the apple by this invention article is rich in sweet taste from other things.

[0020] Example 4 It investigated comparing with the grass which sprinkles 60kg per 10a. of secular grass for this invention article obtained in the improvement example 1 in the vital force of a pasture to abbreviation homogeneity, and does not sprinkle this invention article about the use effectiveness. Consequently, there was 600-1000kg of much raw yield of the grass which sprinkled this invention article, and the calcium component also increased it from the case where the shell made into the grain size of 10 or 5mm, powder, the ground shell which is not baking ******, or this invention article is not sprinkled by 12%. This result shows that this invention article heightens the vital force of grass. [0021]

[Effect of the Invention]

(1) This invention is a soil conditioner the grain size of whose it is the baking powder of a scallop shell, and is 2mm or less. Therefore, since according to the soil conditioner concerning this invention powder dissolves in soil even if a shell is hard, the nutrient contained in a shell is not eluted in soil, but the soil amelioration effectiveness is demonstrated. It means that this can be contributed to development of the future agriculture which does not depend for all vegetable cultivation on direct manure, but uses indirect manure as a use plug effectively based on the physiological reaction accompanying the interrelation of soil and fertilizer.

[0022] (2) This invention is the manufacturing method of the soil conditioner which calcinates a scallop shell by 700 to 900-degreeC, subsequently grinds the calcinated scallop shell, and uses the grain size as powder 2mm or less. Therefore, since according to the manufacturing method of the soil conditioner concerning this invention the glass fiber contained in a shell is decomposed, and the immediate effect nature as a fertilizer increases and the salinity which was a difficulty as a fertilizer is removed by abbreviation completeness, effectiveness to the extent that it compares with direct manure can be given, and it comes out to raise suitably vegetables, a fruit tree, grass, and the grass of a golf course. This means having the effectiveness as indirect manure which heightens the effectiveness as direct manure and the holding power of nourishment which are used for giving nourishment to vegetation, is artificial, prepares [the soil which the structure of soil is bad and is sterile is improved by things, and] the growth environment of crops, such as protected horticulture, and makes intensive agriculture possible.

CLAIMS

[Claim 1] The soil conditioner characterized by being the baking powder of a scallop shell and the grain size being 2mm or less.

[Claim 2] The manufacturing method of the soil conditioner characterized by calcinating

a scallop shell by 700 to 900-degreeC, grinding the calcinated scallop shell subsequently, and using the grain size as powder 2mm or less.

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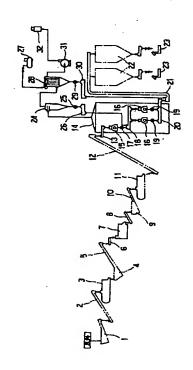
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(54)【発明の名称】 土壌改良剤及びその製造法

(57)【要約】

【目的】 貝殻に含まれるガラス繊維が分解され肥料としての即効性が高まり、肥料として難点だった塩分が略完全に除去され、直接肥料に比する程の効果が発揮され、野菜、果樹、牧場の芝を好適に育成できる。

【構成】 土壌改良剤がホタテ貝殻の焼成粉末で、かつその粒度が2mm以下であり、土壌改良剤の製造法がホタテ貝殻を700から900° Cで焼成し、次いでその焼成したホタテ貝殻を粉砕してその粒度を2mm以下の粉末としたこと。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 ホタテ貝殻の焼成粉末で、かつその粒度が 2mm以下であることを特徴とする土壌改良剤。

【請求項2】 ホタテ貝殻を700から900° Cで焼成し、次いでその焼成したホタテ貝殻を粉砕してその粒度を2mm以下の粉末とすることを特徴とする土壌改良剤の製造法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、土壌改良剤及びその製造法に関し、より詳細には土壌の構造が悪く、やせている土壌を改良し、野菜、果樹の栽培など作物の生育環境を人工で整え集約的な農業を可能にする土壌改良剤及びその製造法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】農業の発展とともに、植物栽培における 肥料の重要性が高まり、肥料の消費量は年々増加してい る。肥料は、植物に養分を与えるために施用する直接肥 料と、植物の生育を良くするために土壌を改良する間接 肥料とに大別される。

【0003】直接肥料としては、植物に必要な養分として土壌に不足しやすい窒素、リン、カリウムの三要素を補填する化学肥料が主として用いられ、例えば硫酸アンモニウム、塩化カリウム、過リン酸石灰が挙げられる。この直接肥料は、植物の成長、促進に即効性がある点で多量に用いられているが、その成分を土壌に施したとき土の反応が変化する生理的反応を伴う。この結果、土壌は交換性が乏しくなり、酸性化したり、アルカル性化に傾く。これは施された肥料のうち、植物に吸収される成分以外は、水の蒸発に伴って土の表層近くに集積することに起因して生ずる現象である。この現象は、塩分の濃度が高くなると、アンモニアのような特別な成分だけを必要以上に吸収したり、カルシウムの吸収を妨げたりして、植物の生育を阻害し、ひいては水分を吸収しなくなって枯死を招く。

【0004】これに対し、間接肥料は、一般に直接肥料 ほどの即効性には乏しいが、養分の保持力を高め、溶脱 した成分の供給もする有効な役割を果たす。特に土壌の 構造が悪く、やせている土壌を改良し、施設園芸など作 物の生育環境を人工で整え集約的な農業を可能にする。

【0005】従って今後の農業の発展には、植物栽培をすべて直接肥料に頼らず、土と肥料の相互関係に伴う生理的反応を踏まえて間接肥料を有効に利用するのが望ましいと言える。

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、このような実情に鑑み創案されたものであって、原料であるホタテ貝殻を700から900° Cで焼成し、次いでその焼成したホタテ貝殻を粉砕して、その粒度を2mm以下の粉末を用いた野菜、果汁の栽培に適する土壌改良剤及びそ

の製造法を提供することを目的とする。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者は、土と肥料の相互関係に伴う生理的反応に着目し間接肥料を有効に利用をすべく、鋭意研究した結果、産業廃棄物であったホタテ貝殻を700から900° Cで焼成し、次いでその焼成したホタテ貝殻を粉砕して、その粒度を2mm以下の粉末とすることで、野菜、果汁の栽培に適する土壌改良剤として有効利用できることを見出し、本発明に係る土壌改良剤及びその製造法を完成した。

【0008】即ち、本発明に係る土壌改良剤は、ホタテ 貝殻の焼成粉末で、かつその粒度が2mm以下であるこ とを、その解決手段としている。

【0009】また、本発明に係る土壌改良剤の製造法は、ホタテ貝殻を700から900°Cで焼成し、次いでその焼成したホタテ貝殻を粉砕してその粒度を2mm以下の粉末とすることを、その解決手段としている。

【0010】以下、本発明に係る土壌改良剤及びその製造法を更に詳細に説明する。

【0011】本発明は、本来厄介な産業廃棄物であるホタテ貝殻が700から900°Cで焼成することで土と肥料の相互関係に伴う生理的反応を促進する間接肥料として有効に利用しうる土壌改良剤としての効果があることをはじめて見出したことに基づく。

【0012】ここで焼成温度を「700から900° C」としたのは、この範囲内で貝殻に含まれるガラス繊維が分解され肥料としての即効性が高まり、かつ肥料として難点だった塩分が略完全に除去され、その結果本来的な間接肥料に直接肥料に比する程の効果を与えることができる。このことは、植物に養分を与えるために施用する直接肥料としての効果と養分の保持力を高めることで土壌の構造が悪く、やせている土壌を改良し、施設園芸など作*の生育環境を人工で整え集約的な農業を可能にする間接肥料としての効果を併せ持つことを意味する。

【0013】これらの効果を発揮させる条件として上記 温度で焼成したホタテ貝殻を粉砕してその粒度を2mm 以下の粉末にする必要がある。ここで粉末の粒度を「2mm以下」としたのは、貝殻が硬質であるからこれを超えると、土壌中で粉末が溶解せず貝殻に含まれる栄養分が溶出せず土壌改良効果が発揮しえないからである。

【0014】本発明に係る土壌改良剤は、野菜、果樹の 栽培、牧草の育成に適する。

[0015]

【実施例】以下、本発明に係る土壌改良剤及びその製造 法の詳細な説明を実施例に基づいて説明するが、これら の実施例に限定されるものではない。

【0016】実施例 1 土壌改良剤の製造法 ここで、図1は本発明に係る土壌改良剤の製造法を示す フローシートである。図1は計量ホッパーで、このホッ

パー内に原料としてホタテ貝を取出した後のホタテ貝殻 を投入する。投入された貝殻は原料スクリューコンベア 2に運搬されて洗浄機3へと送られる。洗浄機3で良く 洗浄した後、計量ホーパー4に移し、洗い水を払い出 す。洗浄が終了した後、スクリューコンペア5、ベルト コンペア6を介して乾燥機7に送る。この乾燥機7内で 単位時間当たり約300、000KCal/Hの熱量を 用いてホタテ貝殻を乾燥させる。乾燥終了後、ベルトコ ンベア8で運搬し、計量ホッパー9に送り、ここで中間 半製品として保管する。所定時間保管した後、スクリュ ーコンペア10を介して加熱機11に送る。この加熱機 11で700から900° Cでホタテ貝殻を加熱する。 加熱後、約半日程放置して常温に冷却した後、スクリュ ーコンペア12、ペルトコンペア13で運搬し、集塵室 14に送る。この集塵室14内には、粗粉砕するハンマ ーミル15及び微粉砕する微粉砕機16が収納されてい る。まず冷却されたホタテ貝殻をハンマーミル15に送 り、ここで粗粉砕する。次いで粉砕された貝殻をロータ リーバルブ17でその量を調節しつつスクリューコンベ ア18で運搬し、微粉砕機16で粒度2mm以下に微粉 砕する。微粉砕した後、ロータリーバルブ19を介して スクリューコンペア20及びケースコンペア21で運搬 し、製品ホッパー22に送り、ここでホタテ貝殻粉末 (以下、本発明品と言う。) として貯蔵する。適時計量 器23で計量して袋詰し、製品とする。

【0017】これらの粗粉砕及び微粉砕を通じて発生する粉塵を集塵室14の上方に設けられたサイクロン24で回収する。この際、粗粉砕はロータリーバルブ25を適時開いてスクリューコンベア26及び18で運搬され、再び微粉砕機16に送り、微粉砕される。一方、微粉砕はエアコンプレッサー27を介して網目を有するバックフィルター28を通じて濾過され、その残砕はロータリーバルブ29を適時開いてスクリューコンベア30及びケースコンベア21で運搬され、製品ホッパー22に送り貯蔵される。濾過された空気は排風機31を介してサイレンサーを有する排気部32から大気中に放出される。

【0018】実施例 2 野菜(トマト)の栽培 実施例1で得られた本発明品を土壌(北海道山越郡八雲 町)16m²に対し、10Kgを略均一に散布した。こ の土壌にトマトの苗を移植し、その3ケ月後の苗の高さ (cm)及びトマトの成長を粒度10、5mmとした貝 設粉末、焼成処理いない貝殻粉末又は本発明品を散布した ない場合と比較しつつ調べた。その結果、本発明品を散 布した土壌では、苗の高さが平均130cmであり、ト マトが赤く大きく成長し、健苗であった。これに対し、 本発明品を散布しない土壌では、トマトが赤く大きく成 長したが、本発明品を散布したものと比べてその成長度 が遅く、トマトが下部で腐敗していた。これらの結果 は、本発明品が野菜の栽培に対し、即効性という直接肥 料としての効果と、健苗性という間接肥料としての効果を併せ持つことを意味している。

【0019】実施例 3 果樹 (リンゴ)の栽培 実施例1で得られた本発明品をリンゴ果樹園に略均一に 散布した。成長したリンゴを採取し、次いで粒度10、 5mmとした貝殻粉末、焼成処理いない貝殻粉末又は本 発明品を散布しないものを用いて採取したリンゴと比較 しつつそれぞれ味覚を調べた。この結果は、本発明品に よるリンゴの方が他のものより甘味に富むことが判っ

【0020】実施例 4 牧草地の活力向上 実施例1で得られた本発明品を経年草10アール当た り、60Kgを略均一に散布し、施用効果について本発 明品を散布しない牧草と比較しつつ調べた。その結果、 本発明品を散布した牧草の生収量は、粒度10、5mm とした貝殻、粉末、焼成処理いない貝殻粉末又は本発明 品を散布しない場合より、600~1000Kg多く、 カルシウム成分も12%増加した。この結果は本発明品 が牧草の活力を高めることを示している。

[0021]

【発明の効果】

(1) 本発明は、ホタテ貝殼の焼成粉末で、かつその粒 度が2mm以下である土壌改良剤である。従って本発明 に係る土壌改良剤によれば、貝殻が硬質であっても土壌 中で粉末が溶解するので、貝殻に含まれる栄養分が土壌 中に溶出せず土壌改良効果が発揮される。このことは植 物栽培をすべて直接肥料に頼らず、土と肥料の相互関係 に伴う生理的反応を踏まえて間接肥料を有効に利用せん とする今後の農業の発展に寄与できることを意味する。 【0022】 (2) 本発明は、ホタテ貝殻を700から 900° Cで焼成し、次いでその焼成したホタテ貝殻を 粉砕してその粒度を2mm以下の粉末とする土壌改良剤 の製造法である。従って本発明に係る土壌改良剤の製造 法によれば、貝殻に含まれるガラス繊維が分解され肥料 としての即効性が高まり、かつ肥料として難点だった塩 分が略完全に除去されるため、直接肥料に比する程の効 果を与えることができ、野菜、果樹、牧草、ゴルフ場の 芝を好適に育成することがでる。このことは、植物に養 分を与えるに施用する直接肥料としての効果と養分の保 持力を高めことで土壌の構造が悪く、やせている土壌を 改良し、施設園芸など作物の生育環境を人工で整え集約 的な農業を可能にする間接肥料としての効果を併せ持つ ことを意味する。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係る土壌改良剤の製造法を示すフローシート

【符号の説明】

- 3 洗浄機
- 7 乾燥機
- 11 加熱機

[図1]

